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TEXAS IN LINE

Ringing Class-Conscious Proclamation from South-West.

ON TO 100,000!

The Sober-Potent Language of Thinking Discontent Raises at Last in Texas the Banner of Intelligent Revolt, Ushering in the Period of Struggle with Middle Class Illusionists in the State, to be Followed by the Final Conflict with and Victory Over Capitalism Proper in the Near Future.

For Governor:
G. H. ROYAL,
of Lampasas.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
EDMUND BELLINGER,
of San Antonio.

The Socialist Labor party of the State of Texas for the first time in convention assembled, endorses the National Platform, and, impelled by a decent regard for the opinion of their fellow-citizens, puts forward its principles, and declares by resolutions their immediate political demands.

PLATFORM.

Labor has created all the wealth now in existence. Only a small part of this wealth has been returned to Labor as wages—a bare sufficiency to maintain and reproduce itself. The balance—surplus value—the employing class absorbed, and became capital in their hands: thus the capitalist class came into existence.

Inventions and improved labor-saving machinery, as used in the various fields of production, has driven out of employment vast numbers of workmen, filling the world with large armies of unemployed, who, as they MUST sell their labor-power for ANY price from day to day or die, have become a continual menace to the employed.

The private ownership of the tools of production and distribution, make it impossible for the laborer to have access to the same, and supply himself with the means of existence. The proletarian has become a mere reproducer of his kind.

The vast production in all the fields of industries for the markets—not for use—has brought on an intense industrial warfare, competition between the various capitalist nations and states, that will eliminate all small capitalists—the middle class—leaving but two classes—the CAPITALIST CLASS and the PROLETARIAT.

The capitalist class has since its birth, thriven and gained control of the governments of the world, using them to further their class interests. The proletarians—workmen in field, shop, mines, factories, mills, in the professions and everywhere—must take up the struggle to prevent their being forced into the slums or tramping the high-ways of the land in vain search for employment, or worse, become menials and lackeys of the ruling class. This class struggle is international, and the laboring men of the world must become conscious of their solidarity of interest as a class.

In our own country the capitalist class, proper, finds expression in the Republican party. The Democratic Silver party with its outgrowth, the Populist party, is the political expression of the doomed middle class, unable to prevent its own downfall, nor willing to help the proletarians. All "Reform" parties are either trying to cure the evils of capitalistic production by palliative measures, or are brought into the arena of political existence by the f s of the workmen to mislead and keep them from the only help they have—SELF-HELP.

Although the capitalist class is numerically small, their votes, aided by that of their lackeys and menials, swelled by the purchasable vote of the slums, and increased by the vote of the class-unconscious workmen, has maintained itself in power.

The workmen, to free themselves, must and can only through a political party of their own wrest the power from the hands of their oppressors. This party must be broad enough to be international, deep enough to go to the root of the evil, based upon justice to all mankind, a guarantee that it will enslave none when in power—such a party is the SOCIALIAST LABOR PARTY.

Therefore we pledge ourselves never to cease work until wage-slavery and all its concomitant evils are abolished, and the full value of man's labor be his own, recognizing the class-conscious ballot AS THE ONLY MEANS to obtain the overthrow of the private ownership of all the means of production and distribution and the substitution of the collective ownership thereof; the ushering in of the new Civilization of peace on earth, and good will toward all men—the SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to the immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

1st. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2nd. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employés to operate the same co-operatively, under control of the municipal administration, and to elect their own superior officers, but no employés shall be discharged for political reasons.

3rd. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations for individuals, the condition of which have not been complied with.

4th. Legislation providing for the scientific management of forests, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the State.

5th. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

6th. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

7th. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

8th. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age, and the employment of female labor detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the contract system for convict labor.

9th. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (County, City, and State).

10th. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

11th. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employer's liability law.

12th. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum principle.

13th. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (State and municipal); and abolition of the State Senate.

14th. Municipal self-government.

15th. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal rights of suffrage without regard to color, creed, or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

16th. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

17th. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

ON TOP AGAIN!

Colorado Socialists Call a Capitalist Court to Order.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 30.—The struggle of the party in this State with the police is driving the fire to show its hand, and is scoring victory upon victory for us.

Several months ago Comrade Griest was arrested in this city for holding an open air meeting "without permit"; he was discharged, and kept right on.

Since the campaign started the Section bought two 1,000 mile tickets, and sent Comrade Griest on the stump in the State. From all information received never have his efforts in Colorado been rewarded as they now appear to be. Places, where formerly he was stoned, now, not only listen, but bring others to listen; and judging from the enthusiasm, and taking into account all sides of the situation, our vote will materially increase. We set no figures yet.

At Leadville, Griest was jailed, but got out on fifty dollar cash bail; he was arrested for not obtaining a permit from the Mayor. That was Saturday, one week ago.

Monday following, 4 p. m., he appeared before the Judge, but the original count had been changed to: "Inciting riot and engaging in unlawful assemblage." The Court was crowded. The State belabored itself hard to prove its charge; called at least fifty witnesses; but Griest himself managed his case with so much dexterity and science that he exasperated the prosecution and Court beyond measure—FROM 4 TO 7 P. M! Finally, the Judge dismissed the case, saying that he was sorry that he could not sent Griest over the road for six months, for, said the Judge to Griest: "You are a dangerous man, sir; you teach ruinous doctrines, damnable, sir; you make the workingmen rebellious, sir; and if you must speak your damnable doctrines, why, Leadville is not the place, here where we have just had a terrible strike, sir; —they are none to docile here anyway, sir; and I wish I could send you up, sir; as an example—you are a dangerous—very dangerous man, sir——"

Feelings ran high. The present remnants of the once powerful Miners' Union stuck to Griest. Monday night he held a monster mass meeting. On Tuesday, relating to the incident, the "News" says: "This is the 114th time Griest has been arrested for the same offense." The whole affair will increase our vote enormously in that district.

Three cheers and a tiger for the S. L. P.!

On the first of September a new law went into effect in Massachusetts. It turns the Judiciary of the State into a collection agency for petty debts. Anybody who has during the past six years contracted a debt over ten dollars and failed to pay, may, upon application from a debt collector, be hauled up before "His Honor," who will examine the case and order the debtor to pay in weekly installments; failing to do so, he will be considered in contempt, and be punished accordingly. Thus more and more the Judiciary is being turned into a bloodhound upon Labor.

PENNSYLVANIA CAPITALIST POLITICS.

"To Hell with Your Men; They Are Cheap; Look After the Horses."

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The vote of the Socialist Labor party will show a liberal increase in this city in November if the size and interest of the meetings are to be taken as a criterion, and would show a greater increase if the party literature was well distributed in counties like Chester, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware. Last year I attended two meetings and decided in my mind that the earnestness of those present, 1,400 being at a meeting addressed by Mr. Saniel, indicated a vote of 1,800, which was almost the exact vote cast. This year this vote will be increased considerably, and in sections heretofore solidly opposed to Socialism, unless the Swallow vote captivates some of those who believe they see in his success an immediate relief from their terrible wrongs in this State of Penn, where class-consciousness is being ground into them along with the grime that stains their toiling hands. Yet they stupidly resent their betterment, so dense is Republicanism!

This city is the home of the Wideners, the Drexels, the Wanamakers, the Disstons, the Dolans, capitalism personified in its worst phazes, and the seat of the largest carpet manufactories in the world outside of England. A history of these capitalistic blood-suckers is of interest. Two or three years ago capitalism pointed with pride to the fact that P. A. B. Widener, the boss of them all, gave his million-dollar mansion on Broad street to the city as a branch of its Free Library. Widener has been for 25 years one of our city railway magnates, controlling city council and securing endless street privileges, giving the people nothing in exchange for the grants given by boodle city councilmen, who voted as these magnates directed with a nod as they stood, either in person or by proxy, in Council chambers. One of Widener's partners, Wm. Kemble, now deceased, said when alive, in the time of the old horse cars, "to hell with your men; they are cheap; look after the horses." On the backs of these poorly-paid men Widener and Elkins climbed into fortune's seat, and out of these ill-gotten gains, made on the people's streets, Kemble built a Methodist church complete before his death, and now Widener bribes the public conscience by giving his palatial mansion to the city that the children of the poor, made so by capital's harsh grasp as exemplified by Widener's street car management, may read cheap fiction free. He also hoped, incidentally, to get the Republican nomination for Governor, but the bribe was too conspicuous.

THE DREXELS.

The Drexels are a numerous family, and related by marriage to Jack Astor, of New York. First to be considered is the Drexel trusteeship, formed by the will of the late great banker A. J. Drexel, who, in company with the late George W. Childs, owned the "Public Ledger" and took pride in having the printers make big wages. They were truly kind-hearted to that extent. John Lowber Welsh, retiring President of the Union Traction Company, is head of the Drexel trustees under the will, and is the connecting link between the Wideners and the Drexels and Morgans of New York. Under Welsh's Presidency the street car men struck in December, 1895, against intolerable tyranny. The city was almost solid for the strikers; people gladly walked, and the wives and daughters of the rich and poor uncomplainingly rode shopping in dirt carts seated on soap boxes and cordially hated the railway managers. But John Wanamaker's Christmas trade fell off greatly and he piously offered to settle the strike. Here the strikers made a fatal mistake. He represented the strikers at a meeting of the railway directors and told the men afterward that if they would go to work the company, at the end of a week, would give them what they wanted. The men gave in, the strike fell through, Wanamaker's business resumed, and the men got—nothing. At the next election the men, who had been treated worse than dogs by this capitalistic combination, wore the party buttons of Wanamaker, Welsh and Widener. So utterly shameless has American labor become under the shadow of Independence Hall!

CAPITALIST DOLAN.

Dolan, who is a rabid foe of labor, is a great mill owner, where his hands are skinned like fleas for their hide. He is President of the Gas Company that now controls our gas works, through the venality of our rascally city councils. Already the citizens are complaining of a great increase in the bills for gas, and it is probable that the men thrown out of work at the city gas works, enraged at their boodle Councilmen who threw them out of work, will vote for Swallow, being grossly ignorant of Socialism, as well as brutally indifferent, many of them never having heard of the Socialist leaders like Mahlon H. Barnes and his earnest fellow candidates.

BILLION-DOLLAR WIDENER.

Widener is the head of the $18,000,000 Company, embracing many New York millionaires and Philadelphians, incorporated a few days ago in New Jersey with a blanket mortgage on Cuba; where if he introduces street car methods of long hours and short pay he and his company will certainly introduce a sort of a hell on earth on the Pearl of the Antilles.

THE DREXEL COMBINE.

But to go back to the Drexels. In combination with the Pierpont Morgans, et al., the firm helped to wreck the Reading Railroad and when it was sold by the Sheriff two years ago, this combination bought it in for $20,000,000, "reorganized" it, watered the bonds for several millions more, and are now about to foreclose on the Poughkeepsie Bridge route of the Reading. The personal estate of the founder of the Drexel firm was recently appraised at $12,000,000, without counting as much more real estate. The personal estate embraces nearly all the Reading Terminal, costing $8,000,000. Out of every ticket sold from Twefth and Market to Eighth and Spring Garden streets, a certain proportion of the fare is held to pay the Drexel interest on the $8,000,000, more or less. When A. J. Drexel died, in 1893, his estate was divided amongst his five children, to be held in trust and not to be divided, per stirpe, until twenty-one years after the youngest grandchild comes of age. None of the children is now actively in the Drexel banking house. Young and sporty Anthony J. Drexel has just sold for $500,000 or thereabouts his magnificent yacht, built on the Clyde, to the King of the Belgians, and is to have a new $1,000,000 one built on the Clyde to replace it. The money was made in Philadelphia. Sarah, the only surviving daughter, is the richest woman in Philadelphia, having an income of $1,800 a day, and George W. Childs Drexel, who runs the "Ledger" for the trustees, has $1,300 a day income. In order to meet this, machinery has been introduced on the "Ledger," 70 hands, many grown old in the service of that paper, have been discharged, and wages reduced amongst the survivors more than one-third, in order that this particular Drexel shall have his millions. During the street car strike the "Ledger" denounced the strikers in a leading editorial that was so brutal and scurrilous that thousands of the best citizens refused to take the paper and the carriers in the city brought almost as many papers back as they took out.

This woke the dull Drexel, as it touched his pocket, and the paper has yet to recover fully from the shock. The proprietor of the "Ledger" is said to consider his work people as no better than dogs and so much dirt to be trod on. But this combination's history could be continued almost indefinitely.

THE "CITY HOMES."

Enough is told to show where the work people stand in this boasted "City of Homes" where hundreds of children tie their clothes on with strings, their nakedness showing, while they are half fed, and thousands have no school accommodations nor clothes fit to wear if they had. Owing to the lack of demand for ingrain carpet, it having "got too cheap to manufacture," 75 yarn mills are closing their doors here, throwing 2,800 hands permanently out of work, yet thousands of workingmen's homes are carpetless in Philadelphia. Even the manufacturers acknowledge the hopeless condition of these workers, who at present can beguile themselves reading the documents now being sent out by the "Workers' Tariff League," a league fostered by Dolan and his fellows and led by two or three professional labor fakirs in the mill district.

Politics in the Keystone State is the all consuming topic, with the interest centering on the Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow, who is expected to win, as capitalists are furnishing cash. The whole political combination is unique, and the S. L. P., if voters can stand the Swallow delusion and the lashing of the old party whip, which will soon swing around their shoulders as never before, have a chance of startling the public by casting a decidedly large increased vote, growing out of the discontent here that is so intense that it can be felt. It is worth while to look at their foes.

WHO WILL SWALLOW CADIDATE SWALLOW?

First in importance is Dr. Swallow, the picturesque candidate of the professional reformers and notoriety seekers, a country editor of a church paper, whose largest vote last year was gotten in the counties where he had been a traveling preacher. His exposures of Legislative rascality roused the whole State and in the law suits against him all his savings were swept away. Seeing that Swallow's popularity was endangering the Republican machine, bossed by Matthew Stanley Quay, John Wanamaker, our great religious Oily Gammon and former partner of Quay, and who, by raising and putting a vast sum of money in New York State, in 1888, received the Postmaster Generalship from Harrison, owing to the work of John Y. McKane, late of Sing Sing, sees now a chance of securing the United States Senatorship by working a fake reform movement in imitation of Dr. S. C. Swallow. Swallow and Wanamaker are not working together, being rival capitalistic candidates, and it is thought that Wanamaker is in reality working in harmony with the bosses to defeat Swallow, who has forced recognition from Philadelphia newspapers, which are probably the most corrupt collection of papers in this country, and the most vindictive enemies of the S. L. P., suppressing all the party news.

CHEAP-PIOUS JOHN'S PROFITABLE RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

The reform canvass of Wanamaker, the Slick, cloaked in disguise with the Swallow prestige, is certainly an object lesson to Socialists and one they should hold up in all their meetings as an unanswerable reason why all workingmen should vote for Mahlon H. Barnes, notwithstanding the probable Swallow landslide of the church people. Besides, Barnes is a man of marked ability.

Wanamaker, if a candidate before his fellow citizens, would be defeated beyond a doubt, as the small dealers, who have been driven out of business by his department store, and the working people, and church people who have been duped by John, are almost unanimously against him. Hence, with the large crop of salacious scandals that would inevitably come out, in case of a close vote, he wisely refrains from allowing his name to go on the ticket. Wanamaker is a genius and probably the slickest man in the political arena, apt to favorably impress those who do not know him. His political campaign is a mixture of "reform" garnished with scriptual phrases and pious cant to give it ballast and gull the country people, but in reality there is no honest reform in it, nothing but fakishness, pure and simple. Proof of his insincerity is shown by his frequent declarations that he has always been a Republican and is yet.

Such things might be overlooked, but his favorite screed is to speak of "Socialists, Anarchists, Free Silverites, Prohibitionists and Populists," as though they were all alike political pariahs. But while Wanamaker is traveling over the State hoodwinking the Sunday School people, whom he has worked for years for his political advantage, he has not neglected to rake in the public shekels, and here is where the S. L. P. should expose the game.

John and his family have not lost anything by the Cuban war. William Wanamaker, a brother, a Sunday school superintendent, has a contract on hand for 56,000 army blouses, at 60 cents apiece, which, one of his head business managers says, can be sweated down in the making to a handsome profit. Hood & Foulkrod, wholesale dry goods, where John Wanamaker was at one time a big silent partner, also secured a big contract for overcoats. But the most important contract went to John, whose name is said to be stamped on the tin mess plates used in the late war. The Government advertised for bids for shoes, the specifications calling for a certain kind of leather which happened to be controlled by one man and this man bid ten per cent. less than Wanamaker. When the contract was awarded from Washington Wanamaker was given the job under the terms "lowest and best bidder," he being considered the "best" bidder. Having secured the contract, he handed it over, the people say, to the original holder of the leather to fill. Thus John gets his ten per cent. on the contract, while his next lowest competitor gets the work at the same figure he offered the Government. The whole of the lower section of the city is talking over the matter and wondering how the contract fell into Wanamaker's hands, and whether it was through official collusion. I learned of this from one acquainted with the whole affair, as no paper here has printed the facts. This is probably the sharpest bargain any army contractor made in the late "humanitarian" war!

Shortly after the war broke out the sewing women of the southwestern part of the city complained that they were being deprived of the Government arsenal work by contractors and immediately rumor was busy charging Wanamaker with being the man favored with the work, and a committee to look it up fruitlessly visited Washington. He promptly denied it, but an investigation made by your correspondent disclosed the fact that the women do not believe his denial, but insist that he has secured a contract for making tents and that they are being farmed out to sweat shops, one woman having discovered stacks of them in a Russian Jew sweat shop at Eighth and Washington avenue. One of the curious things about this is that numbers of the sewing women belong to John's fake gospel shop. There are about 1,000 women engaged in this Government work, and as many more would like to get it. The scenes around the Gray's Ferry Arsenal are lively at times, in fact so much so that policemen have been called in to maintain order amongst the women who fought fiercely with one another, coming to blows for the clothing, as a failure to get the clothing meant a decrease in the family income that would be felt. The "popularity" of the war loan entirely obscured the popularity of the army clothing made by the poor, but the loan cut no figure with the fighting women who struggle so fiercely for their bread and butter work in the big brick building in the arsenal grounds. With Mark Hanna furnishing the coal and Wanamaker the shoes one can readily understand why the latter is trying to secure the Senatorship while he calls on us to "uphold the President's hands!" This contract business at the Arsenal is one of the features of the war which should not be overlooked.

THE S. L. P.

The S. L. P. in Pennsylvania stands face to face with Wanamakerism, rotten Republicanism and Democracy, Swallowism, Quayism, and obscure factionalism in the Republican party. If Socialism fails to help the people of the Commonwealth, then Anarchy is bound to ensue, for the people are being reduced to the point of starvation through lack of work in a city where thousands of working men's homes are now being built but which workingmen do not and cannot own. Wanamakerism, with all its humbug and religious cant, should be overthrown and the rest of the business will go with it. It is capitalism in its most damnable garb. Socialist literature, if scattered like the Prohibitionists once did their literature, will cleanse Pennsylvania of the foul tribe that robs us.

JAMES.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

NEW JERSEY.

Typical Stand Taken by the Two Old Party Conventions.

SMASH 'EM BOTH!

The Republicans, Through Mouth-Piece Attorney-General Griggs, Wholly Ignore the Working Class—The Democrats, in Answer, Bait their Hooks with Old-Time Labor Demagogy—The Socialist Labor Party's Attitude Towards the Two Wings of Labor-Exploiters Whom it is Called to Wipe Out.

End of last month, the Republican and Democratic conventions of New Jersey met; nominated gubernatorial candidates, together with the rest of the State ticket; proclaimed their platforms; and last, not least, announced, through the speeches of their presiding officers, the actual principles on which and for which they stood. The two events have more than local or State significance. While they certainly are of prime interest to the Jersey proletariat, they are of interest to all others. The circumstance that raises the two conventions above State lines into national dignity is that the Republican convention, coming first, chose for its presiding officer a member of McKinley's Cabinet, Attorney-General Griggs, —and that his utterances are indicative of the stand taken by the Republican party throughout the land; while the Democratic convention, following close after, may justly be considered the answer made by the Democratic party of the land to the utterance of McKinley's Cabinet officer.

Leaving aside, for a moment, the details of Attorney-General Grigg's speech, its underlying note is typical of the posture of the Republican party: complete contempt and disregard for the working class as a factor in the civic and political life of the nation.

The Republican party represents the upper capitalist class in the saddle. There are upper capitalists in the Democratic party, but they do not give the tone to their party. The '96 election, that so overwhelmingly gave the victory to the upper or gold standard capitalist class, a victory unattainable otherwise but for working class support, has rendered the upper or Republican wing of capitalism so confident of its power and of its firmness in the saddle that it no longer cares to indulge in the demagogy of olden days, leaving that to the Democrats; it no longer cares to "propiciate" the labor vote, it thinks it can control that vote at will, by command. Accordingly, not a word about the working class. The Vanderbilt motto: "The workers be damned," is now the motto of the Republican party.

This feature of Attorney-General Grigg's address stands out all the clearer when his detail statements are considered.

With McKinley's election, said he, the country has blossomed like the rose. No doubt there has been a "blossoming," but it is undeniable that there has been a "blighting" also. East, West, North and South; in mines, railroad yards, shops and factories;—everywhere wages have tumbled, and shut-downs, together with improved machinery, have thrown upon the pavement thousands of the workingmen. But these, evidently, are not the "country" in Republican estimation; in the Republican mind, the "country" consists only of that small percentage of our population that toils not, neither does it spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory is not comparable with—the CAPITALIST CLASS. These have been enormously enriched by the spoils of the middle class and of the working class through that process of confiscation that is natural under the capitalist system—as natural as cholera is to starvation and filth; and it has been aided, wherever it wanted aid by the zealous aid of Republican legislation and interpretation of law:

Thus, a tremendous bond issue, raising an enormous debt, wholly unnecessary, has beneficently come to the aid of capital, in the shape of money, that lay idle; that could find no channels for investment; and that, being loaned to the Government, was made productive of "interest"; and, in order to give a color to this aid to capital, a war, wholly unnecessary, was started and made to serve as the pretext for the bond issue.

Thus, again the Federal Eight-Hour law was by special order of this identical Attorney-General decreed to be inoperative during the war, and pronounced "unpatriotic" while the "country was menaced"; at the same time that every capitalist interest was being safeguarded and fostered during that very time of our "menaced" existence.

Thus, a New Jersey Republican Judge sets aside the verdict of a Jury, giving $5,000 damages to a workingman whose child was killed by a railroad corporation, on the ground, virtually, that a workingman's child is valueless.

Thus, workingman inventors were deprived by Federal Courts of the fruit of their genius on the ground that it would be wrong to place "the employer at the mercy of the employé" by allowing the employé to keep possession of an invention that would enable him "to dictate his price."

Thus, the Courts have with the regularity of clockwork declared unconstitutional every law passed in the interest of the workers, and the Legislatures have silently nodded approval at

(Continued on page 4).

THE PEOPLE.

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	12,231
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1897	55,673

Facts are stupid things unless brought into connection with some general law.

AGASSIZ.

CONSUELO NOMINATES ROOSEVELT.

The Gubernatorial candidate of the New York State Republican labor-fleecers is Theodore Roosevelt. Who nominated him? The Republican convention? "Boss" Platt? No, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. He was nominated, his nomination was dictated, by Consuelo Vanderbilt, now Duchess of Marlborough.

The Vanderbilt railroad interests require just such a man as Roosevelt in the Executive chair of the State; they require a man, who is ready at all times to roughly ride over every law that hampers the fleecing of the Vanderbilt employés; a man, who will recommend the introduction of a Policeman's club, so contrived as to maim every workingman it allures and then hits, and that the Patent Office refused a patent to as fiendish; a man, who will head the militia in Capital-provoked strikes and "shoot to kill"; a man, whose leading characteristics are the fist, and the rowdyism and recklessness of the swash-buckler.

Hence it is no accident that the nominating speech for such a candidate was made by Chauncey M. Depew—the clown-lackey of the Vanderbillions; nor yet is it an accident that, in nominating him, Depew dwelt especially on the "military character" of Consuelo's nasty pet; nor yet again is it an accident that the nominator Depew has recently traversed the country waving in one hand the American, in the other the British flag.

Consuelo, and, through her, American heiressdom in England, are typified in Theodore Roosevelt.

UHLMAN NOMINATES VAN WYCK.

The Gubernatorial candidate of the New York State Democratic labor-fleecers is Augustus Van Wyck. Who nominated him? The Democratic convention? "Boss" Crocker? No, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding. He was nominated by Uhlman, the representative of the Brooklyn Railroad Company and confiscator, for private railroad-capitalist use, of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Uhlman is a life-long Republican; yet this Republican hastened to announce himself a "Van Wyck man," and his intention to support him on election day.

To those who are taken in with the cant of "the glorious principles of the Republican party," or the "undying principles of the Democratic party" such a swap as Uhlman's may seem startling. To those who have long since learned that there is nothing in these phrases, and that they are only cloaks to conceal private capitalist interests under, as they may shift from election to election, the swap appears natural, and denotes the true nominators of Van Wyck.

The Brooklyn Bridge, until last election public property, was turned into the private property of the Brooklyn Railroad Company by the Democratic city Government of the Greater New York, headed by Robert Van Wyck,—Augustus' brother. The roll of the public employés on the Bridge has been cut down as a consequence, and along with that, the wages of the remaining men;—and all this was done obedient to the will of the chief magnate of the Brooklyn Railroad Company, the Republican Uhlman—with the active aid of Van Wyck, the Mayor, and the powerful backing, connivance and support of Van Wyck, the Judge, now Democratic candidate for Governor!

Uhlman's swap from the Republican to the Democratic camp is thus no accident, nor yet a whim. His huge capitalist concern, ruling an army of wage-workers and keeping them down to starvation wages, needs a Van Wyck for Governor as an earnest of more favors to come, and a guarantee that the militia of the State will be kept ready at all times to protect the robber class of the Uhlmans in Brooklyn in the continued plunder of the toiling class.

Uhlman, and, through him, Brooklyn railroad robberdom, are typified in Augustus Van Wyck.

Vote straight the Socialist Labor party ticket everywhere.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

If there ever was any doubt about the growing interest in the word "Socialism"—a word, only the other day decried as "wholly repulsive to the American" mind—, it surely can not survive the reading of the following puff or "reading notice," found in the Dayton, O., "Daily News":

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of Socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for costiveness, dyspepsia, fever, ague and all nervous troubles. Try one bottle.

And now comes the Milford "Citizen," the rural paper of a pleasant Connecticut village, uttering a sound that goes far to deny the effectiveness of railroad communication. Milford is within easy reach of New York and New Haven by rail. Should one not think that a Milford editor of to-day would know a thing or two? But no. He talks about Socialism just the way the New York and New Haven papers did five years ago: the same old pasteboard arguments, and array of fiction with the mask of fact, that once they indulged in, but now find won't go. The occasion for this outburst was an address by Comrade Hickey. It is to be hoped that Comrade Hickey will have done for this benighted editor what railroads have evidently failed to do for him; then, unless the protector and abettor of armor-plate steal, the Connecticut Senator Hawley, has not too strong a grip on the Milford editor, the scales will drop from his eyes; he will perceive the increasing poverty of the majority of the Milfordites; he will learn that Socialism is bound to prevail over capitalist robbery; and he will cease writing as though he had dropped from the moon, or had just been washed ashore on the Milford beach out of the deep bosom of pre-historic ocean depths.

Sound on the false issue of "Religion," sound on the class struggle, and sound on the false issue of "Patriotism," the Dublin, Ireland, "Worker's Republic," organ of the Irish Socialist Republican party, is equally sound on the otherwise perturbing question of "Trade Unionism." It says:

When the worker has so far advanced as to realize that his master's interests are antagonistic to his own, that the master class uses every weapon from parliament to prison to maintain their position against what they consider the encroachment of their serfs, then we have no doubt the next step in the intellectual development of the worker will be to consider whether it is wise to longer tolerate a class in society which required to be watched so constantly and guarded against so vigilantly; whether there is indeed any useful function performed by the capitalist and landlord class which the organized workers can not perform without them; whether the ownership of property cannot be vested in the organized community, and the conduct of industry entrusted to our trade unions, who could surely furnish men who would organize production and distribution in the interest of all much better than it is at present done by a class animated solely by considerations of profit. When the logic of events forces this question upon the Dublin workers as it surely will, we believe they will not fail to answer it aright, and that the answer will be well for our hopes of a Socialist Republic. We are trade unionists but we are more than trade unionists. The trade unionist who is only a trade unionist is to the Socialist what the believer in constitutional monarchy is to a Republican. The constitutional monarchist wishes to limit the power of the king, but wishes still to have a king; the Republican wishes to abolish kingship and put his trust in the people; the trade unionist wishes to limit the power of the master but wishes still to have masters, the Socialist wishes to have done with masters and pins his faith in the collective intelligence of a democratic community.

The first pre-requisite for physical independence is mental independence; the body whose mind remains a thrall to a foreign conception, can never be physically free itself, it is bound to continue in vassalage. The "pure and simple" Trades Union idea is an exclusively British idea, born of the special British conditions. This idea has leaped British boundaries, and it has enslaved Irish workers, among others. It is evident, from the passage above quoted, that the shackles of this British conception, now being shaken off in England herself, will be thrown off by the Irish proletariat and cease to enslave it.

The New York "Sun," ex-Tweedite, is now booming Roosevelt as a bright exemplar of

Broad and Brave Americanism.

The virtues that have distinguished Roosevelt, down to the day he tried to dodge his taxes, are virtues that have frequently landed their possessors in Sing Sing. His disregard of the election laws, that caused him, President of the Police Board, to be mandamused into obedience to the law, is a sample of this "broadness and bravery." How many of the "broad and brave" stockholders and patrons of the "Sun," à la Tweed, would be behind the bars to-day if they had their deserts. Is not John Y. McKane one of those who did get his deserts?

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin," gives this graphic sketch of one of the workings of the competitive system:

As if the normal workings of competition were not carrying on well enough the work of crushing out the middle class and keeping down the proletariat, the "enterprise" of the capitalists is always hatching new schemes for hurrying the small proprietors to the wall and for reducing again to poverty any wage-workers who, by hard work and frugality, are able, in good times, to save a little in the hope of being independent in their old age.

One of the most effective of these schemes is that of developing new town sites, starting up new industries, inducing people to invest in town lots and houses and then go into bankruptcy, fleece the small investors and let the workingmen hunt for new jobs. Such towns by hundreds have been started all over the country.

UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

STATE COMMITTEES, TAKE NOTICE!

[The below collection of "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" has been put into a four-paged leaflet for campaign distribution. The collection constitutes an attractive, convincing and inspiring presentation of Socialism and the Socialist Labor party. It should be spread wherever there is a campaign.
PRICE—$1 per 1,000 in quantities of not less than 10,000.
Apply, Labor News Company, 64 East Fourth street, New York City.]

Brother Jonathan—What is all this commotion about capital and labor? In olden days you did not hear of such a thing as a strike.

Uncle Sam—There was good reason for it.

B. J.—When a man wanted a job he applied for it. If the pay suited him he accepted it; if not, he would reject it and get another job.

U. S.—That's it. If one thing did not suit him he could drop it and was sure to find something that did suit him.

B. J.—If a man became dissatisfied and left one job for another, he did not care who took the place he vacated.

U. S.—Of course not.

B. J.—Now, I say it should be so now. If a man is dissatisfied with his job let him get another and don't mind who takes his. There should be no hard feelings on the part of either. What say you?

U. S.—I say that you are an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. You have been sound asleep.

B. J.—Asleep? I have been wide awake!

U. S.—Not if you talk that way.

B. J.—Do you think all this wrangling is right?

U. S.—It is not a question of right or wrong, it is a question of whether it can be otherwise.

B. J.—And why couldn't it?

U. S.—Do you imagine that in olden days the man who dropped one job for another job did so for the fun of the thing?

B. J.—No; he did so to improve his condition.

U. S.—And do you imagine that he did not first try to get better wages at the job he had in hand?

B. J.—Of course not; he first tried that; but, failing, went to a better job.

U. S.—And do you imagine that, if no better jobs were to be found and he gave up the one he had, he would look pleasantly upon the fellow who took his place?

B. J.—Hem—er—

U. S.—Do you imagine that it is simply a case of the devil having now got into our people, and that, while formerly they were good natured all around, now they are ill natured out of pure cussedness?

B. J.—Well—er—

U. S.—I said you were an improved edition of Rip Van Winkle. I am now ready to prove it to you.

B. J. (rubs his eyes)—Me seems I have been sleeping.

U. S.—If a man can get a better job than the one he is fired out of he won't care a straw who takes his old place or whether anybody takes it or not.

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—But if a man can't get a better job?

B. J.—Of course, he—

U. S.—Then he will strike for higher wages on the job he has. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—And if the boss refuses, what is that man's predicament?

B. J.—He is in a fix, because the wages he could get at another job are no better.

U. S.—And might be worse?

B. J.—Yes; that would only make his fix still worse.

U. S.—In that case what is that man's only hope?

B. J.—Don't know.

U. S.—Yes, you do. His only hope, short of overthrowing the system, is to compel the boss to raise his wages.

B. J.—Oh, yes.

U. S.—Do you imagine he could succeed in that if the boss could find somebody else to work for the wages that he finds too low?

B. J.—Of course not.

U. S.—It, then, all comes down to this: In olden times there were fewer men asking for work than there were jobs; the bosses had to yield to the workers; since then things have changed: machinery, improved machinery, large concentrations of capital in syndicates and trusts—all that has lowered the relative number of hands wanted and has increased the absolute number of hands anxious for work—

B. J.—That's just the way it has gone on.

U. S.—Consequently, when now a man drops his job because of poor pay it makes all the difference in the world to him whether anybody else will step into his place—

B. J.—If any one does, he is left without bread.

U. S.—It is, consequently, quite a natural result of the changed conditions in America that there should be "hard feelings" all around—

B. J.—It now strikes me that these fellows who want "America as she is" and who in thes same breath want "the America of our daddies" are—

U. S.—Either rascals or fools.

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—"The America of our daddies" is gone; what we now have is, as far as popular misery is concerned, the Europe our daddies fought against. He who tells the workers they should behave as they did a hundred years ago and don't first try to bring conditions back to the plane they were a hundred years ago in point of facilities to earn a living is purely and simply a bunco steerer. Get out of such company.

* * *

Brother Jonathan—I would hang them all!

Uncle Sam—Whom?

B. J.—The scabs; the idle workmen.

U. S.—Do you think there is rope enough in the country to do that? There are every bit of 5,000,000 of them.

B. J.—I am not joking; they are a nuisance; they are a pest.

U. S.—You look wild, and you talk wilder.

B. J.—I am not talking wild; but I am wild, and so ought you to be.

U. S.—Not I; at least not upon the idle man. Why should I?

B. J.—I'll tell you. See here! Here is a speech by President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union. This is what he says: "No combination of employers, however grasping and heartless, can inflict upon us the injury that it is possible for idle craftsmen to impose." Now deny that such fellows are a pest.

U. S.—Where did these fellows come from?

B. J.—From—hem—from—

U. S.—Well, I'll tell you. The employers combine and set up joint affairs. Just as soon as they do that they don't need to compete any more with another. So long as they compete with another they need more establishments, and, of course, more hands. With fewer establishments, fewer hands are wanted. The hands that are not wanted go—

B. J.—On the street—

U. S.—Just so; they go into the army of the unemployed, and hunger may drive them to become scabs.

B. J.—Is that the cause of the unemployed?

U. S.—One of the causes. Here is another. Machinery and perfected machinery is ever bringing new streams of recruits into the army of the idle workmen. The typesetting machine is throwing hundreds of typesetters out of work. In agriculture, each patent binder throws nearly 20 men out of work, each cotton harvester throws out 38 men, each steam ploy throws out 21 men, and so forth; in the industrial field, each riveting machine throws out 21 men, each grain elevator on the Mersey docks throws out 31, each steam roller with patent pick throws out from 18 to 38 men, each pneumatic spraying machine on the Chicago exhibition buildings threw out 3,700 painters, the Owen lehr machine in the glass industry throws out all the carrying-in-hands, the machinery employed in the manufacture of agricultural machinery throws out 1,555 men—

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just begun. The "tumbler-smoother" throws out 3 hands; each machine in the shoe industry throws out 8 men, each stone-planing machine throws out 7 men, and hundreds of them are now being thrown out of work on the stone yards, the machine throws out 2,000 women by the new invention in lace making, in paper making the machine throws out 140 hands, in weaving threads the machine throws out 1,090 hands, when the cotton harvester will be in full swing it alone will have thrown out 660,000 hands—

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you got enough?

B. J.—Guess I have!

U. S.—Some of these people, thrown out by machinery, find employment in the building of new machinery, but not all. In the production of machinery itself there is a displacement of 25 per cent. of hands. Thus the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by steady and swelling streams, while it is tapped by very slim outlets. Such, Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the capitalist system of production under which the machine, instead of being owned and operated by the people for their use, as we Socialist demand, is owned by private individuals for their private profit at the cost of the people's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines—

U. S.—Hold. I am not yet through with your first argument. Yonder lies a man murdered with a dagger in his heart. Whom could you arraign before the courts, the dagger itself or the man who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the "nuisance," who the "pest," the dagger or the murderer?

B. J.—Why, the murderer!

U. S.—Whom would you hang, the—

B. J.—I give in, I give in; I made an ass of myself.

U. S.—The unemployed, aye, the "scabs" included, are the dagger wielded by the capitalist system to stab the working class with. They are the unconscious instruments of the capitalist class, and THAT is the criminal we should remove. Every one who does not labor to overthrow the capitalist system and rear the Co-operative or Socialist Commonwealth, every one who by pen, word or vote throws his weight into the capitalist and withholds it from the Socialist scale—such is the real criminal to-day, a foe to himself, to his family, to his country and to mankind.

* * *

[SCENE: A Street in Pittsburg, Pa.]

Brother Jonathan—Glad I meet you; I want you to come along.

Uncle Sam—Where to?

B. J.—To a meeting of the Wire Company's employés—men and boys.

U. S.—What's up?

B. J.—Haven't you heard about it?

U. S.—No.

B. J.—Well, our wages were low enough; but we managed to get along. Now, however, a machine has been introduced in the shop that's going to play havoc with us all. It is going to displace a lot of our boys, the "hooker boys," and the loss of their jobs alone, to say nothing of the resultant reduction of wages of those of them who will remain at work, will amount to a loss to them of $19,461.30; and it is going to displace a lot of us men, the "rollers," and the loss of our jobs alone, to say nothing of the resultant reduction of the wages of those men who will remain at work, will amount to a loss to us of $16,353.33. We can't stand it!

U. S.—You have got these figures down fine.

B. J.—Yes; I was on the Committee to look into the matter and report to this meeting.

U. S.—Have you considered any action?

B. J.—I have considered several, but have not yet made up my mind which to give the preference to.

U. S.—Which is the first one you considered?

B. J.—The first is to pick out a dozen resolute men and charge them with smashing the new machine; if necessary, to blow up the whole mill. What do you say to that?

U. S.—That's very bad for two reasons:

In the first place, a machine that can produce so much labor must be a machine that can produce a large increase of wealth with less work. Such a machine is a promoter of civilization. The trend of civilization is to increase the available wealth and to decrease the amount of work needed to produce it. The more wealth there is available and the less work there is needed to produce it, all the more leisure man has to develop his moral and intellectual parts, the burden of toil for the necessaries of life is proportionally lightened, and civilization is proportionally drawn nearer. The more machinery and the more perfect the machine the nearer the race is to civilization, that is to say, to the full enjoyment of human life, and the recognition of human rights and duties. To smash the machine, is therefore, to pace yourselves in opposition to, at war with PROGRESS. In that battle you are bound to go under: PROGRESS is irresistible.

B. J.—But—

U. S.—One moment. In the second place, to smash the machine, to blow up the mill, is an exercise of physical force.

B. J.—What of it?—

U. S.—Wait. Now, physical force is not necessarily improper, any more than taking a case to the Court of Appeals is improper, provided it be taken there in due time. A case is not properly before the Court of Appeals before it has been tried in the lower Courts; only when Justice is denied there, does a case properly come before the Court of Appeals. So with the appeal to physical force. Physical force is all right, but in its place, at the right time. It is recognized by all thinkers as an element that makes for progress, provided, however, all other remedies have first been exhausted. If tried before that, it is stripped of its dignity and becomes mere rowdyism, with failure, total failure, as the result. Now, then, have you exhausted your other remedies?

B. J.—Yes; we have; we have appointed Committees to remonstrate with the firm—

U. S.—Ridiculous! That only goes to emphasize the fact that you have not exhausted your other remedies, that you have even totally ignored them.

B. J.—And what remedies are they?

U. S.—The peaceful remedy of the ballot. You have not only not voted in favor of the political and economic principles of your own class, you have voted against them by voting for the political and economic principles of the capitalist class, Democratic or Republican. The political and economic principles of these require the machine, which is big with blessings for all, to redound to the benefit of the capitalist class only, that owns it because it stole it from the workers, and to redound to a curse only to you workers, as you are finding out. Your, the working class' political and economic principles, require the machine to be placed into your hands collectively, so that the increased wealth it produces may fall to you, and the decreased work it requires may be taken off your shoulders. But having thus neglected to use your ballot in your own favor, and having used it in favor of capitalist principles, to now resort to violence so as to avoid the result of your wrong-doing is the act of fools; you would only be heaping up one wrong on top of another, with the result that you will be crushed.

Your machine-smashing, mill-up-blowing plan is wholly false. What next?

B. J.—I'll drop that; we must take up politics. I guess I'll recommend our voting for the gold standard. That will do, won't it?

U. S.—The virtues of the gold standard are easily ascertained. A man may believe that stones put into plum-puddings may improve the plum-pudding; and so long as he don't try the experiment he may be blockish enough to believe in the theory. But how do you think he will feel about it after he has put his theory into practice, and loaded his plum-pudding with gravel?

B. J.—Guess he will drop it.

U. S.—So with that gold standard. Haven't we got it now?

B. J.—We have.

U. S.—And how do we fare?

B. J.—From bad to worse?

U. S.—Yes; ever newer and better machinery comes into operation; instead of our getting more wealth, our wages keep on tumbling, and more of us are thrown out of work; the promised gold standard prosperity has been a swindle, it is "stones in the pudding."

B. J.—Guess I'll recommend the bimetallic standard and free coinage of silver.

U. S.—That's no better. Why does not the gold standard help us?—Simply because it does not put into our hands the machinery of production, but leaves that in the hands of the capitalist class. Would the double standard do otherwise? It does not even pretend to. There may be more dollars coined, but so are now more wires turned out of your factory. Do you get the increase?

B. J.—No, by thunder!

U. S.—The capitalist gets the increased production of wires; so would the silver barons get the increased production of silver dollars. Drop that.

B. J.—Well, then, I'll recommend free trade; that, at least, would cheapen goods, and our wages would go further than they do now.

U. S.—Off again! By voting for free trade you vote for cheaper goods, but at the same time you vote for the capitalist system of the private ownership of the machine. That system makes of our labor a mere merchandise; being a mere merchandise, it is controlled by the law that determines the price of merchandise. Now, then, that law lowers the price of a merchandise the moment it lowers the price of what is needed to place that merchandise on the market. Our labor needs food and clothing to be placed on the labor market; lower the price of food and clothing, and you proportionally lower the price of our labor, which is our wages. Thus, by voting for free trade you vote for cheaper goods, which means also cheaper wages and more profits for our fleecers, the capitalists. Drop that.

B. J.—I have only one more proposition left—it is the single tax. Would not that be at least a step in the right direction? It would give us the land.

U. S.—It won't give us the land; but suppose it did. Say that you had all the fields around Pittsburg free, could you set up your own wire mill?

B. J.—Why, no!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because, well—because—

U. S.—Because you haven't the capital to set up a mill that can compete with the one you are now employed in. The tremendous displacement of labor that its new machinery brings on tells of its gigantic stature. Even those with some, but inferior, capital will be driven to the wall; you would not have a chance even to start. Thus the land, promised by the single tax, is a snare and a delusion; it would be free only to those who have sufficient capital to avail themselves of the free land; to us working people it would be wholly shut off. Drop that, too.

B. J.—What is there left to recommend?

U. S.—Have I been talking to the wind? The reason why gold or silver, protection or free trade, single tax or many tax, are all plasters on wooden legs indicates, if you understood the reason, what is to be done. To be done is to recommend to the men that they recognize the economic law of the capitalist system. That law drives them down into ever deeper slave degradation. There is no palliative out of that fix. The one thing to do is to address ourselves to the task of repealing that capitalist law. It can not be repealed, or even checked, without we overthrow the capitalist system itself, and establish the Socialist Co-operative System, where the land on, and the tool with which to produce shall be the people's property, operated for the people's use. To do that, we must conquer the public powers. And to do this we must consolidate ourselves into a class-conscious political party of our own class, that demands nothing short of the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class. Such a party is the Socialist Labor party.

* * *

Brother Jonathan—I am sorry to see you so enthusiastic about the elections.

Uncle Sam—Why sorry?

B. J.—Because you will be disappointed.

U. S.—Disappointed!

B. J.—I know you are no rainbow chaser, so in a way you won't be disappointed; but in another you will. This Socialist movement is of very slow growth. Poverty has always been—always will be. You will never live to see it changed.

U. S.—O, ho! That's it? Now, see you here, Brother Jonathan. Somewhere about the end of the Summer of 1861 you and I were walking one afternoon on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. A negro woman walked just ahead of us. She carried a negro baby on her arm, and two negro lads, one about 4 and the other about 6, dragged beside her, holding on to her cheap calico dress. Do you remember the circumstance?

B. J.—It is so long ago, I don't quite recall it—

U. S.—She was mumbling quite audibly. We could hear her. This was what she was saying in a semi-whine: "Nigger has always been slave, nigger will always be slave; it's no use."

B. J.—Yes, I recollect!

U. S.—And do you recollect how I pulled you by the sleeve, and when—

B. J.—Yes, yes; at the other end of the avenue just then resounded the fife and drum corps that headed the first regiment that came to the front.

U. S.—Exactly. The hopeless words of that wretched woman had hardly escaped her lips when her ears were struck by the martial music that heralded her deliverance.

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—And so it is to-day. As mistaken as that negro woman was that "Negro had always been slave" are you now that poverty always has been. The negro ancestor of that woman had been a free man in his wilds of Africa; the poverty-smitten wage-slave of to-day was not a wage-slave a hundred years ago. He has been reduced to that condition, and the poverty he now experiences—starvation, not through dearth, but in sight of plenty produced by himself; nakedness, not through conflagration, but in sight of abundance of clothing woven and sewn by himself; shelterless, not because of earthquakes, but in sight of innumerable houses built by himself—such poverty, such shocking wrong, is a spick and span new brand of poverty, which the capitalist system has produced and introduced.

B. J.—My statement was rash, I admit.

U. S.—And rash like that negro woman's view that slavery would always be, is yours that poverty would last. Upon my ear sound now, like in 1861, the notes of the drum and fife corps of the advancing columns that are to emancipate the wage-slave. Stir yourself; be up and doing:—

Fears are liars!
Perhaps, in yonder smoke concealed,
Our comrades chase e'en now the flyers,
And, but for you, possess the field!

On the 1st instant a new Miners' Local Alliance, S. T. & L. A., was organized by Comrade R. Katz with 56 charter members near Pittsburgh, Pa. The growth of the S. T. & L. A. and its agitation among the Pennsylvania miners has already had the beneficent effect of protecting the men against Dolan's schemes to start a new strike so as to get contributions to pay himself his salary.

MANIFESTO ON DRYFUS.

Issued by the Socialist Deputies in Parliament to the Proletariat of France:

Since the agitation has centred around the Dreyfus affair it has become enveloped in constantly increasing obscurity, and open-minded men grope their way in bewilderment. The Socialist proletariat, above all, needs light. We have no authority to pronounce ourselves on the main fact in the case, because in existing society, where such great force is brought to bear against truth and right, it is impossible, in principle, to recognize the authority of what is judged. We have in this instance no reason to reject, or doubt, on its merits, the verdict rendered. Two days ago we upheld by our votes an ex-Minister of War who demanded the production at once of a document which would, in his opinion, not only confound the adherents of Dreyfus, but also prove, beyond a doubt, his guilt.

It was the ministerial majority, the majority of the centre and right, who opposed it. We, for our part, having no pre-conceived opinion on the matter, demanded information.

Why, then, has the Dreyfus affair become so momentous? Because it has become the battle-field of two rival factions of the bourgois class—the Opportunists and the Clericals. They join issue to deceive and checkmate democracy. They work together to keep the people in leading strings, to crush the organizations of the workers, to lengthen out by all means the hay-day of capitalism and wage-slavery, and to assure to a privileged class—their own class—the unbridled exploitation of labor and the public finances.

They quarrel among themselves for the division of social spoils, and they dispute for the privilege of exploiting the Republic and the people,—the same as the barbarous hordes who agreed to plunder, but afterwards fought for the booty. The Dreyfus affair gives a pretext to the two factions for such a struggle. The clericals, suddenly brought to power by the treason of the bourgois republicans, manipulate the governmental offices and the public income with a greediness whetted by fifteen years' of fasting. They wish to make capital of the sentence rendered against a Jew, in order that they may oust all the Jews, all dissenters, Protestants and Free-thinkers. They would thus turn out all their rivals, who now possess the high offices, both administrative and judicial; turn out those in high places, high grades, the recipients of high salaries, and deliver France entire as a prey to the clerical bourgoise. They would deliver France to that famished and ruined Christian nobility which plays the lick-spittled to the Jews, parades at their festivities, borrows their cash, dances at their balls, and which, between two dances and two loans, is devising means to strangle with the same rope both the debts and the creditors.

All these men depriving the words of their truly national significance shout: "France for the French," which means, according to their way of thinking: "France for us clericalists, and us alone; all the meat for our own trencher!".

This is the mode of operation, this is the solicitude of the Bourgois-Clericals. The Jewish capitalists, on the other hand, after all the scandals which have brought them into disrepute, must, in order to hold their ill-gotten gains, reinstate themselves. Were they able to prove that there had been a judicial error and injustice, because of public prejudice, in the case of one of their number, they would find in the direct re-instatment of one person of their class, and renewed friendship with their opportunist allies, the indirect reinstatement of the whole Jewish capitalist.

They would wash away at that fountain all the corruption of capitalist Israel. And as the clericals cover up with patriotism and zeal for their country all their own petty coretousness, so would the Opportunists and capitalist Jews attempt a moral and political resurrection by appealing to the sacred right of defence, and the legal safe-guards guaranteed all men. Beautiful words, beautiful doctrine!

The proletariat, certainly, which must defend at the same time its own class interests and the heritage of civilization which it will manage tomorrow, cannot be insensible to injustice, even though one of its own class enemies is struck down. No, the proletarians are not insensible, neither are they dupes. They know that these same men, Yves Guyot and Travieux, who invoke to-day the rights of man, have violated against the wage-slave every legal guarantee which they now demand for Dreyfus. They remember that when Travieux was Guard of the Seals, the Socialist Calvignac was rendered ineligible by a decision given forth by the Prefect of Police, TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT WAS ANNOUNCED! And to-day when we hear the Opportunists and Moderates inveigh against the dangers of secret judgement, we have the right to say to them, "Secret judgement, fatal to and destructive of justice—a power given you by infamous laws—has been turned by you, against your political and social adversaries. You only see the danger when one of your own class is impaled."

It is not to escape from our duty to justice and protestatio that we speak thus. We have fought against the secret judgement of infamous laws; we have combated diplomatic secrecy which leaves France ignorant of obligations assumed in her name; above all we have combated vigorously the military secrecy which carries with it suppression of every guarantee and of all control. Always true to ourselves we, we above all, have the right to protest.

Comrades, in the convulsive struggle of the rival bourgois factions all is hypocrisy, all is deception. The clericals lie when they call their shameful gluttony for public office and salaries, patriotism. The Opportunists, to save their own hide, lie when they appeal to human rights;—the very rights violated not long ago by themselves against you!

Comrades, keep yourselves clear of this ingulfing whirlpool. You, the proletarians can side with neither faction in this civil war within the bourgeoisie. Keep yourselves out of the hands of the possessing class. Though they may be rivals for a day, yet are they parasites with equal privileges, heated and greedy gowrmands, who quarrel while the feast is on, but, to-morrow, they will as one man turn upon you, if you enter even the outer door of their banquet hall!

Beware, if you would retain your liberty of both Reinach and De Murr. Guard your liberty entire, but above all avoid and destroy the pit-falls which, in the confusion of this tumult, the darkness in which it is enshrouded, have been laid for the people. The crafty reactionists wish to make the most of the present moral discord, and to use Anti-Semitism as a means of disunion in order that they may place the military power above the Republic. He who does not see it is blind; he is a traitor who does not denounce it.

It is certain that many men among the people, and especially among the smaller trades-men, having seen the Jewish bankers and business promoters mixed up in so many scandals, believe that, if they fight against the Jewish power, they fight against Capitalism itself. These are Socialists who are yet to be developed. But the leaders of Anti-Semitism, those who make a living by it, endeavor by concentrating on the Jewish capitalists all the anger, all the distrust of the people and the small middle class to save the whole capitalist system, with its brain of clerical financiers, great Catholic manufacturers and landlords.

It will be easy for you, Comrades, everywhere in your propaganda in the electoral battles to take the wind out of their sails. What difference would it make to the crushed and exploited workers if they replaced the Jewish with Christian capitalists? We Socialists draw no distinction between them. The same hour, and by the same laws, the sovereign proletariat will expropriate, to the advantage of the nation and the producers, the Jew Rotchild of his banks and railroads, the clerical Chagot, the Jesuit Reille, and Schneider of their steelworks, Resseguier, Motte, and Harmel of their factories; the marquis of Moriemart, and the duke of La Rochefoucauld of their vast possessions where the peasants are still in serfdom. Assist those who do not distinguish between the oppressors of labor, between the exploiter of the working class.

If a man declare against Jewish capitalism, ask him if he wishes to drive out Chagot, Schneider, and La Rochefoucauld along with Rotschild? If he says "Yes," he is one of us; if he says "No" or does not reply, he is only a miserable intriguer who does not serve the people against their enemies, but serves one wing of the privileged class against another. You must expose the pitiful subterfuge of Anti-Semitism; it is the last redoubt of capitalism. You must also lay bare that terrible military equivocation which the enemies of the Republic wish to create. Under the pretext of "national defence" and the "honor of the army," the reactionists wish to accustom Republican France to bow, as before an intangible idol, to the oligarchy of the grand military chiefs.

We do not confound the national army, the great army, courageous, and sound to the core, sustained by the blood and sineus of the people, with the staff recruited by the Jesuits and which the craven civil power has rendered irresponsible. We serve our country when, guided by truth, we denounce the reactionists and impotents. They cannot set in motion the French forces, because they overlook the basic force, the spirit of the new time, and from a military standpoint they are incapable, because they are politically and socially, reactionists.

It is in vain that some people say a military dictator is not to be feared, now that the army, despite itself, shows its blemishes, its short-comings, and its conflicts of ambition. Yet it is precisely because in the Chamber of Deputies the reactionary patrons of the high officers have the effrontery in the present moral disorder to demand laws of repression, and the abridgement of free speech against the republicans who expose their faults; it is for this reason that the danger is so great, and that a moment's hesitation may plunge us into inextricable peril.

On, to your enemies, Comrades; all your enemies! Do not allow yourselves to be disunited by vague and contradictory utterances. Let your battle-cry be: "War to Capital, Christian or Jewish"; "War to Clericalism, War to military Despotism."

While the bourgeoisie, not withstanding the unity of its class interests, is at loggerheads on account of the factiousness of its own class; while you look with contempt on the squabble which shows the two halves of the bourgeoisie snapping and snarling at one another, guard yourselves against disunion. Since the faults of the government imperil the Republic, be you ready to defend it.

Against capital, against dogma, against the bayonet, be as one man to do battle in the full light for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

[This manifesto was signed by all the Socialist Labor party Deputies to the French Chamber of Deputies.]

LABOR NEWS CONPANY,

64 East Fourth Street, N. Y.

We call the attention of the comrades to a new leaflet just issued:

"The Class Struggle," by A. M. Simons, $1.50 per 1000.

A second edition of Daniel De Leon's "What means this Strike?" will be out in a few days; also a very handsome new edition of the "Communist Manifesto," by Marx and Engels.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, $1.50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermon to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism," by William Watkins.
3.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists," by H. G. Wilshire.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
5.—"Socialism." Extracts culled from Robert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
6.—"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo Vogt.
7.—"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party."
8.—"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America."
9.—"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist Labor Party."
10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).
11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trade Unions."

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, New York, N. Y.

DECLARATION

By the First Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Russia.

It is fifty years since the vivifying tempest of the revolution of 1848 swept over Europe, and for the first time the modern working classes formed themselves into a great historical force. With their co-operation the bourgeoisie were able to sweep away many of the old forms of feudal or monarchic order.

But the bourgeoisie soon recognised in its new ally its most redoubtable enemy, and did not hesitate to deliver over to the reaction everything—herself, her enemy, and liberty. It was too late, however: the proletariat, for the moment vanquished, reappeared at the end of some ten to fifteen years on the scene of history with increased forces, and with a developed self-consciousness, as a fighter completely ripe for his final victory.

During all that time Russia appeared to remain outside the broad road of the historical movement, with no sign whatever of the class war. This war, however, did exist, and everywhere it grew, becoming more precise, and developing itself. The Russian Government, with a zeal which can not be too much prized, made themselves the sowers of the class war by despoiling the peasants, protecting the lords, and feeding and fattening the great capitalists at the expense of the laborious population. But, the capitalist bourgeois order could not be conceived without a proletariat or without a working class. This latter springs up, develops, and fortifies itself with capitalism, and in proportion to its development sees itself more and more involved in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

The Russian factory worker, serf or free, has always been struggling, openly or secretly, with his exploiters. As capitalism developed, the field of this struggle expanded, embracing more of the working population. The awakening of the class-consciousness of the Russian proletariat, and the growth of the working-class movement proper, coincided with the development of international Social-Democracy which incarnates the class struggle and the class ideal of the conscious workers of the entire world.

The action of the Russian organizations of recent times has been always exercised, consciously or unconsciously, in the sense of Social-Democratic ideas. The force and the importance of the working class movement, as well as of the Social-Democracy included in this movement, have manifested themselves clearly through a whole series of recent strikes in Russia and in Poland, and especially through the famous strikes of the St. Petersburg weavers and spinners in 1896 and 1897.

Those strikes compelled the Government to promulgate the law of June 2, 1897, on the duration of the working day. This law—in spite of all its great defects—will for ever remain a memorable proof of the powerful pressure exercised on the legislative and other action of the Government by the combined efforts of the workers.

It is in vain that the Government imagine themselves able to appease the workers by means of concessions. Everywhere the working classes become the more exacting, the more they get. It will not be otherwise with regard to the Russian proletariat. They have gained up to the present time only what they demanded—they will get in the future what they demand.

And what have they not to demand, these Russian working classes? They are deprived of all that their brethren abroad freely enjoy: participation in the administration of the country, liberty of speech, and of the press; right of association and of meeting; all the means or instruments which the proletariat of West Europe and of America possess for ameliorating their situation, and at the same time for being able to struggle for their final enfranchisement against private property for Socialism, is wanting in the case of the Russian proletariat.

Political freedom is not less indispensable to the Russian proletariat than pure air is to healthy respiration. It is the fundamental condition of its free development, and of its prolific struggle for partial ameliorations, as well as for its integral emancipation.

But this necessary political freedom the Russian proletariat can conquer only by itself.

The nearer we approach to the Orient the more politically feeble, cowardly, and rascally becomes the bourgeoisie. Consequently the more incumbent on the proletariat becomes the solution of all the political and social problems.

On their robust shoulders the Russion working classes have to bear, and will bear, the task of conquering their political freedom. It is a necessary step, but it is but the first step in the accomplishment of the great historical mission of the proletariat to establish a social order in which there will be no place left for the exploitation of a human being by another human being.

The Russion proletariat will shake off the yoke of absolutism in order to pursue with increased energy the struggle against capitalism and the bourgeoisie, until the complete triumph of Socialism is achieved.

The first steps of the Russian working class movement and the Russian Socialist Association could not help diverging, being directed in a certain sense by chance, without unity and without plan.

The moment has now come to unite all the local forces, groups, and organizations of the Social-Democracy into a single great "Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party."

Penetrated with this conviction, the delegates of the Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Classes, the Group of the Workers' Gazette, and the General Union of the Jewish Workers of Russia and Poland have met in Congress, at which the following resolutions have been adopted:

"The local groups, on constituting themselves into a party, recognize the full importance of such an act, and the extensive nature of the responsibility involved. By this act is definitely confirmed the passage of the Russian revolutionary movement into a new phase of the conscious class struggle. As a Socialist movement, the Russian Social-Democratic Labor party

(Continued on page 4.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Prospects in Wisconsin.

To THE PEOPLE.—The prospects this year for a grand stride forward are very encouraging. From all parts of the State requests are received for leaflets and speakers. The former are being supplied and speakers are on the way.

With Comrade Keinard in the State from October 11 to 19, and another speaker from this city from October 20 to 30, we should be able to show results which every comrade may be proud of. Comrade Gunderman spoke in Oshkosh, Sept. 18, upon the "Industrial Development," and some one exclaimed: "If we have very many more like him the People's party will go to pieces." About 75 signatures for our nomination papers were gotten at the meeting.

Section Milwaukee has elected a committee on agitation which is acting with the State Committee to arrange meetings in this city and the suburbs. Meetings have been arranged for in Wauwatosa, Root Creek, South Milwaukee Cudahy, and North Milwaukee.

We have a full ticket in the field; donations for the agitation fund should be sent to the State Secretary. We need funds to carry on the good work.

All comrades having nomination papers must send them to the State Secretary not later than October 10, as the time for depositing expires Oct. 15. Send all communications to Otto Gunderman, State Secretary, 1070 Island avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

FRANK K. WILKE,
Recording Sectary State Committee.
Milwaukee, Sept. 30.

Jottings from Lynn, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—It might be said without fear of contradiction that that "confidential boom" has given us a wide berth; we have, as I suppose most Sections, the wrecks of what a few months ago represented very pictures of physical health; men that let us for the South with firm tread, expanded chests, bright eyes, with confidence in the "power that be"—to-day, poor fellows, they are thinking. They were of as little consequence in the military as they were in the industrial ranks.

The lasters have just held a convention, and Edward Dailey, I hear, has offered to assist them in their organization. Well, that ought to make things go. Some Socialists, I suppose, will ask which way?

The Social-Democracy Labor Church, Populist Social-Democrats, are about with nomination papers. The Social-Democracy called a sort of convention shortly since and the papers next day announced it "an enthusiastic meeting"; at that meeting they changed the name of their organization (?) to the "Social Democrats." The reporters were told to come in later in the evening for the news; well, they did so, and on seeing only four or five people there they were told, "O, you should have come earlier and seen the crowd." Now, how large do you think the crowd was? There were just five, besides the scribe, two of whom were women. The papers next day in their report of this "rousing meeting" spoke of a "delegation from Boston." Yes, that was one of the women above referred to; her name, let me see, I have heard that name somewhere—oh, yes, Margarett Hale.

The poor old Labor Church's little bubble has burst. You know that was "higher" Socialism: "Moral Socialism," at least its founder, Hurbie, told me so. Said he: "Socialism, as taught by the S. L. P., is immoral; simply treats the bread question!" You would split yourself to hear how these "Moral Socialists" scrap.

But really, I think, things should have credit for their worth: a good coat for its warmth; a bridge for our safe carriage; and some town fool concern for the fools it keeps out of Socialism.

They say the fox rids himself of his fleas by taking a piece of wool in his mouth and wading into the stream gradually until there is only his nose out of the water, the fleas crawl into the wool when he sinks and then he leaves their fleaships to their own navagation.

"It would seem that there should be a goodly advantage in broadness if found in one of these embarkations, say liberality of limbs like the daddy long-legs that could get a foot on each shore and a foot or two on the bottom. Then if his Fleaship lost Mr. Fox' company he could form a partnership with the polly-wag and in time may hope emerge with his Frogship.

But, what would a poor, "narrow" Socialist do with his "straight line" notions? No Popocrat, Debocrat, Socialcrat, Middlecrat, Socipopodemo-deme-pure-and-simple-christian Socialist shoemaker-better-than-christ doctrine to fall back on? How lonely the poor cuss of a Socialist would be if he was to get out of his little straight-out of scientific (skyentific) class-consciousness and had to be BROAD, or how to have a footing in every ism so that if one sinks he could stand on the other, believing in everything and not much in anything in particular—except self.

LYNN.
Lynn, Mass., Sept. 30.

"No Politics in Unions."

To THE PEOPLE.—Our Denver Trades' Assembly has just furnished a lively illustration of the absurdity of the claim that any branch of the labor movement can steer clear of politics. It has furnished one more illustration of the truth of the Socialist claim that those who sincerely think so are blind, and that the others are knaves; it has proved once more that politics are in the union NOW; and that what is wanted is to regulate such politics in the interest of the working class. What happened will be understood with a little political introduction.

Just at present our inimitable Ed Wolcot is in hard rows for enough State Senators to make his forthcoming re-election to the U. S. Senate sure. That is point one.

Point two is that the flower of Colorado "Reformers"—Dems, Reps, and Pops along silver lines—have "fused forever." One Charles S. Thomas secured the gubernatorial persimon on aforesaid fusion ticket; and he is backed by Tom Patterson, Senator Teller, Gov. Adams, et al., all equally rich, rank and racy.

Point three is that Rev. Miltiades Myron Reed, Herb. George (of "New Road"—a local Pop journal) and a few others were left holding the bag, as it were; so they have sworn a swear as loud as Hasdrubal's wife ever swore. In this predicament, their perturbed vanity and lank pants-pockets have gone abroad once again to be filled. Their predicament dove-tailed into Wolcot's needs:

They want revenge, want "dough," want to spit on bona fide Labor politics.

Wolcott wants to be Senator; Wolcot has coin; will spend it; openly says so.

So they fit his needs. He fits theirs. And there you are.

The plan of campaign of this combination, backed by Wolcot's barrel, is to resuscitate all the old hacks to talk "RADICAL-Pop-Socialism," and in that way, by throwing sand into the eyes of the proletariat satisfy their revenge, fill their pockets, and land Wolcot in the Senate.

In pursuit of this policy, they "saw," Willis S. Hall, editor of the "Industrial Advocate," organ of the Denver Trades Assembly. As a consequence of this "seeing," the "Industrial Advocate" appeared with an attack on the gubernatorial candidate Charles S. Thomas. What happened at the last meeting of the Trades Assembly will now be understood.

Charles Gabin, candidate, by the way, for the Legislature, introduced resolutions reciting that on Sept. 16 the "Industrial Advocate," property and official organ of the Trades' Assembly, came out with an article on the first page, with a double column head, "Thomas and Bull Hill," and stating that Mr. Thomas, at a mass meeting held at the Mining exchange four years ago, during the time of the Cripple Creek strike, introduced resolutions condemning the acts of the strikers, and made a speech in their favor.

The preamble to the resolutions stated that the editor of the "Advocate," Willis L. Hall, had not consulted the assembly, the Miners' union, most vitally interested in the matter, had taken no action condemning Mr. Thomas, wherefore, the resolutions provided that the Assembly "condemn and repudiate the articles, and declare them printed unbeknown to us."

The resolutions further provided that Mr. Hall be called upon to explain why he printed the articles, at whose instigation, how many copies of the paper he printed, where he sent them and who paid for them, whether it was done in the interest of organized labor or of some political party. The resolutions provided, further, that if Mr. Hall did not explain satisfactorily he be removed forthwith as editor of the Advocate.

Mr. Hall was given the privilege of the floor. He declared that the report of the distribution of the papers broadcast was a lie; that he had printed 2,500 of that issue; 190 extra copies were sold the Milwaukee Brewing Company and 900 were sent as sample copies to the secretaries of unions over the State, asking them to distribute them and to act as agents for collecting subscriptions. This was part of a campaign to secure new readers, he said, and he had issued 500 extra copies of last week's paper in the same way.

Mr. Hall went on to explain how he first heard of the charges, how he looked them up, then took them to Mr. Thomas and secured the admission that it was true.

At this point Rhody Kenehan interrupted: "Where did you go when you left Thomas?" he thundered. "Didn't you go right to Ikey Stevens and show it to him?"

Mr. Hall admitted that he had.

"Mr. Stevens is an old and trusted friend of mine," he said, "and I wanted his advice——"

"Wanted his bar'l," snorted Kenehan.

The delegate from the Horseshoers walked over to where the editor was standing.

"Now didn't you tell one of your friends that Ikey Stevens said to you like this," patting him on the back, "'Hall, that's the stuff I want!'"

"Mr. Chairman," said Kenehan sarcastically, "if Hall has sold the Trades' Assembly out for $500, we'd ought to hang him for not getting $5,000. The smallness of it! Five hundred dollars!"

Kenehan went on to declare that Hall had dropped the labor (?) candidates from his paper without comment when the Thomas article appeared, and had cast the influence of the paper, at least by implication, in line with the opposite ticket.

C. H. Egan of the Painters' Union defended Mr. Thomas, who had only done what, he declared, any good union man must do, denounced violence in strikes.

"The American Federation of Labor, our superior organization," he said, "with which we are affiliated, stands squarely in favor of the free coinage of silver. Mr. Thomas represents that side of the question before the people, and that question is far more important to laboring men and women than the question of the condemnation of violence in strikes."

Daughters of the Carriage Makers' Union condemned Hall's action because it had tied the hands of the Trades' Assembly men SEEKING NOMINATION AT THE HANDS OF THE FUSED PARTIES.

"If the facts on which Mr. Thomas based his resolutions four years ago are true, I, for one, say amen to them. All organized labor condemns the destruction of life and property by strikes. Shall we not go with Charlie Thomas to help build up the interests of the whole State?"

Other speakers talked in the same strain, condemning Mr. Hall's action.

Robert McAlister moved to amend the resolutions by an addition declaring that the Trades' Assembly request Mr. Hall to print in the Industrial Advocate for four successive issues a statement that the editorial attacking Mr. Thomas was not an expression of the sentiment of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. The amendment was adopted.

Alfred Richards, one of the "labor candidates" for the Assembly, called attention to the fact that Mr. Thomas refused a $5,000 fee to help prosecute the Bull Hillers. The resolution was adopted.

J. K. Robinson made a speech arraigning Mr. Hall as "notoriously incompetent," and urging that he be dismissed.

A motion was made that Mr. Hall's explanation be regarded as satisfactory. This was amended to declare that Mr. Hall's explanation was unsatisfactory, and he be dismissed. In this form it was lost by a vote of 19 and 18. Rhody Kenehan, as one of the trustees, who are given direct charge of the "Industrial Advocate," declared that Mr. Hall's actions would be "thoroughly investigated."

Politics is in unions; it can't be otherwise: the labor movement is essentially political. The only politics that can unite the workers is class-conscious politics. That's the secret of why the labor fakirs want to keep it out.

SOC.
Denver, Colo., Sept. 30.

What Philadelphian Comrade Can Answer these Questions?

To THE PEOPLE.—A copy of the New York Tribune Almanac for 1892 having accidentally fallen into my hands, I came, on page 283, across the list of Republican, Democratic and Prohibition nominees for delegates-at-large to the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, held that year, together with the votes polled by each. In the Republican list I notice, alongside of the disgraceful labor-misleader Terrence V. Powderly, and such capitalist blood-suckers as Henry C. McCormick, William Ira Shaffer, A. S. Shields, William H. Pomeroy and others this name:

"Herman Kreimer, 368,285 votes;"

and he is among the elected delegates.

It is upon that candidate that I desire information.

Across the river, in Philadelphia, there is a Herman Kreimer, he is a member of the party, and claims to be an old German comrade. I know that the other day an other "old comrade" in New York, Karl Arnold by name, was caught on the Tammany enrollment lists; and when I now come across the name "Herman Kreimer" as a candidate on a Republican ticket of only a few years ago, I feel staggered, and want light. I desire to know:—

Is the Herman Kreimer, who ran on that Republican ticket, the same Herman Kreimer, who is a member of the party in Philadelphia?

If he is, how could he, an old German Socialist, do such a thing?

If it is he, did he, being elected, take his seat in the Constitutional Convention?

And, if he did, what did he do there to indicate that he was a Socialist, standing upon the principle of the abolition of wage-slavery?

I shall be grateful for information.

PARTY MEMBER.
Camden, N. J., Sept. 28.

Agitation in Westchester Co., N. Y

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrades of Westchester County have requested me to make a short statement of my week's trip in the County.

The weather was fine and the treatment given me by the comrades could not be better. True Socialists are warm to one another for they know the beginning and the end of all poverty.

The first meeting was held at Peekskill, Sept. 26, to a large and very attentive audience; five new subscribers to THE PEOPLE were gained.

Next meeting, Pleasantville; good meeting and also attentive; six new subscribers for THE PEOPLE.

Wednesday, Mt. Kisco, and here for the first time the great principles of the S. L. P. were thrown to the breeze in the open air to a good and hungry audience, who are eating Socialism; six new subscribers to THE PEOPLE.

Thursday, Sept. 29, Tarrytown; another good meeting; Comrades Bennett and Sweeny from Yonkers also addressed the meeting; three names for PEOPLE.

Friday, Sept. 30, Yonkers; held three good meetings; one in front of the Smith carpet mills at noon that will be remembered; and 1 at Vineyard avenue; the other on Saturday noon at Waring's hat factory. The drones of that hive, the bosses, were "taking stock" and the poor workers could only watch the divide of the honey. They got none of the stock.

Saturday evening, Portchester; hall meeting, fair audience; Comrades McLean and Wissling spoke; one name for THE PEOPLE, also two names at the Waring hat factory, Yonkers, making a total of 23 new subscribers.

I am more than pleased to conclude that the comrades of Westchester County are not plastermongers, but, like the mariner with his eye on the compass, they are bound up in the tactics and straight lines of the S. L. P. On those lines the vote will show a large increase in the county and more members for the organization.

Thanking the State Committee for the honor of representing them and the party.

FRANK CAMPBELL.
Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 2.

Outlook in Minnesota.

To THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Keinard held forth in front of the "Daily Republican" office—the Mississippi Lumber Combines' organ—on Monday evening, and gave an attentive audience a synopsis of the cause of the disease from which they are suffering.

He caught the sympathies of the audience from the start, and rounded off point after point in logical and irresistible Marxian, philosophical style.

A railroad attorney and a "reform" editor were among his listeners on the opposite side of the street. At each of Keinard's clinching periods the attorney would say laughingly: "NOW they will surely arrest him"; meaning Keinard.

I have had many talks with this attorney, and also with the editor, and know them both to be thoroughly conversant and, personally, in strong sympathy with Socialist philosophy and aims.

Comrade Keinard spoke to a small, but very intelligent mixed audience Tuesday night at the White House Hall, on Second street.

A genuine grasp of the economic situation is developing here more pleutifully, accompanied with the consciousness that bold aggressive action is an inevitable consequence between the two great contending forces for mastery, and may as well begin now. Were manufacture-capitalism as strong a feature in our municipal life as elsewhere, a corresponding strong resistence could be expected, though a count of the ballots this fall will disclose at least fifty or one hundred ballots, certainly fair, when never before has even one been cast for the S. L. P.

Several members "at-large" were secured at the close of the meeting, with a fair chance that a Section—dear to the hopes of many—may soon form.

Many in the audience stayed after the meeting to hear the speaker explain, in detail, the necessary preliminaries of organization: local, State, and national tactics; etc. In short, the disposition was plainly manifest that each individual owed to man and men a direct responsibility, whether clearly conscious of the character of this debt or not, at least a strong disposition seemed to prevail to accept the fact.

Conditions are fast culminating, gathering, that will place these two tremendous forces on the political stage all over the denser populated areas of the nation, contending for stakes whose value are beyond the limit of human computation, and right, justice, and world-wide fraternity will win, the embodiment of which Socialism is.

D. C. B.
Winona, Oct. 1.

As to Billingsgate, and, Incidentally, As to Other Matters.

The facts being now all "In Court," we can give, as we now do below, and without comment, the following series of documents.

DOCUMENT No. I.

[From Correspondence Column of THE PEOPLE, Sept. 11, 1898.]

A CHOICE SPECIMEN.

To THE PEOPLE—We have been told several times during the last few months that the members of the Socialist Labor party were abusive in their treatment of opponents, and that we do not possess the art of carrying on a discussion with gentleness and propriety of language. I remember this criticism came principally from the Social Democracy (now a corpse) through the columns of its paper, the "Social Democrat." It was also charged up against us from time to time by some of the few speakers of that defunct organization. I now have an example of the refined and gentlemanly language our critics are capable of using, and to bring out the effect of the contrast it will be necessary for me to give an account of the incident that led up to the revelation.

Last spring, Eugene V. Debs came to Washington to make a speech for the Social Democracy and the colony that was "about to be started." I heard the man give his speech, and soon after thought it my duty to watch the downfall of the movement. With this object in view I subscribed to the "Social Democrat." A couple of weeks after the Chicago convention of the now defunct Social Democracy the "Social Democrat" failed to reach me. About the same time I received a couple of copies of a new paper called the "Social Democratic Herald." But that, too, ceased its visits. I waited week after week, and as neither of the papers came I concluded to find out what was the matter. Accordingly I wrote to the "Publishers of the Social Democrat" asking them if the paper had suspended. In spite of the fact that there was printed on the envelope, "If not delivered in five days, return to Julian Pierce, Washington, D. C.," no answer reached me from the lamented "Social Democrat." In my brief communication to the "Social Democratic Herald" I informed the publisher that I had paid for the "Social Democrat" in advance, and as that paper had suspended I felt a little hesitancy in sending any more money to the new headquarters unless I was assured of the existence of the paper. And I politely asked him if the "Herald" was still being published. I added that perhaps some of the money sent in by subscribers to the "Social Democrat" had been used to pay Debs' expenses around over the country. I did not even say that I objected to having him go about at my expense. But the publisher of the "Herald," who is also national secretary of the Social Democratic party (sic!), got frothy, and this is the reply received from one of the persons who have been accusing the members of the Socialist Labor party of using abusive language:

[The letter here recited will be found under Document No. V. of this series.]

Now if any opponent of the tactics of the Socialist Labor party can show a letter from a member of the party containing as many billingsgate terms as this communication from the national secretary of Mr. Eugene Debs' organization, I should like to see it printed.

JULIAN PIERCE.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.

• • •

DOCUMENT No. II. (Verbatim.)

Jersey City, Sept. 11 '98.

Answer to Comrade Julian Pierce.

To the People: When Comrade Pierce asks any opponent of the present tactics of the S. L. P. to show a letter from a member of the Party that contains as many billingsgate terms as that which he received from Theo. Debs Aug. 25 '98, he evidently commits one of those errors which men like to commit who, having deserved no recognition whatsoever were successful in hurting their opponents feelings in a manner that would, if taken serious, hurt even a hardened down political trickster. Comrade (sic!) Julian Pierce should publish his own letter in full and I guarantee that the majority will decree that, although his letter may not contain "as many," but surely by far the most foul, the most condemnable and a member of the S. L. P. unworthy of, billingsgate.

CARL PANKOPF.

If not published please return manuscript. I beg to suffer this matter no delay.

CARL PANKOPF,
94 Columbia Ave.
Jersey City, N. J.

• • •

DOCUMENT No. III.

[From Letter-Box Column of THE PEOPLE, Sept. 18, 1898.]

CARL PANKOFF, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Your communication, purporting to be a response to Comrade Julian Pierce's challenge in last week's PEOPLE for the production of such billingsgate from a responsible S. L. P. man as that produced by Mr. Debs, is rejected, being no response, but an unworthy insinuation against that honorable comrade. Your manuscript with autograph signature will not be returned; it will be kept for the protection of this office; as you sent stamps for return, a copy will be forwarded when time is found to take one.

• • •

DOCUMENT No. IV. (Verbatim.)

Jersey City, Sept. 19, 1898.

To the People:—In the challenge of Julian Pierce it is called upon anyone who is capable to produce a letter, from an S. L. P. man which letter shall contain such billingsgate as that produced by Mr. Theo. Debs, to produce same. Now, as far as the qualification S. L. P. man is concerned I doubt not that Julian Pierce, in the estimation of the "People," is one. I called for the publication of his own letter which lead Debs to reply as he did. The "People" decrees that such response to the challenge of Jul. Pierce is no response. I shall in consequence of such decree be compelled to do, what I thought would have been the proper thing for Julian Pierce to do, before making his complaint. The following is a copy of the letter of Julian Pierce to Theo. Debs, which I claim contains a more severe, coarse and abusive billingsgate than any or all produced by Mr. Theo. Debs in his letter to Julian Pierce. If the "People" requires the original it can be had. Here it follows:

"101 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Aug. 21, '98. Pub. Social Democratic Herald, Chicago, Ill. Sir:—A few weeks ago I received a copy of the 'Social Democratic Herald.' I would like to know if it is still published. I am getting a little sick of blowing in my money on Debs' failures, but would like to keep in touch with the 'movement.' A few weeks before the Chicago Convention I subscribed to the 'Social Democrat.' I understand it has suspended, and I suppose Debs is using the money I sent, to pay his expenses over the country. If the 'Herald' is still being published, and there is any certainty that it will continue

to be published for six months, let me know. Yours, J. I. Pierce."

CARL PANKOPF.

Carl Pankopf 94 Columbia Ave., J. C.

* * *

DOCUMENT No. V.

[From Correspondence Column of THE PEOPLE, Sept. 11, 1898, and referred to under Document No. 1 as Mr. Theodore Debs' answer to Comrade Julian Pierce's inquiry about the paper he had paid for but had not received.]

Executive Board—Jesse Cox, Victor L. Berger, Eugene V. Debs, Seymour Stedman, Frederick Heath.

Chicago, Aug. 25, 1898.

J. I. Pierce, 101 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Your communication of the 21st is received, and your cowardly language stamps you as a low-bred liar and a contemptible cur.

When you intimate that Eugene V. Debs, whose whole life has been a sacrifice for others, has squandered your money, or that of any one else, you lie about a man who is as far above your vile level as an archangel is above a rattlesnake.

As for the "Social Democratic Herald," it will be published long after you are fertilizer.

You are at liberty to show this to coyotes of similar breed.

THEODORE DEBS.

Connecticut Enthusiastic.

To THE PEOPLE.—Conecticut is in line for the 100,000. Comrades in and outside of the State may think we are slow; if they do, they are mistaken; we are at WORK. Mercer and Hickey made very good impressions. The audiences were large and attentive. We will not only increase our vote as a result of our work; we will also have three or four new Sections.

We expect to take friend and foe by surprise. Alex Kersting will speak in Rockville, Oct. 10 and 11; Hartford, Oct. 12 and 13; Bristol and New Britain, Oct. 14 and 15.

F. S.

New Haven, Oct. 5.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Your communication breaks off in the middle of a sentence at the bottom of its fourth page. Send on the rest.

F. J., DENVER, COLO.—Write up for publication the political situation in Colorado. The clippings you sent did not come regularly enough to convey a clear idea of how exactly that Wolcot-Guggenheim-Middle-of-the-Mucks, etc., pot is boiling. It looks interesting, though; and the proletariat should all be well posted.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—It is to be regretted that, instead of the clippings, you did not send on your own report of the speeches of the Socialists at the mass meeting on the Rapid Transit Railway troubles. The clippings cannot be used: the Socialist speeches therein given are evidently garbled, making them pointless—in the sense that pointedness is needed in these days of confused talk.

S. E. P., SOMERVILLE, MASS.—The change of reducing the price of THE PEOPLE, rather than enlarging it, was a wise one. Have you ever, in your boyhood days, taken a tumbler of water and dropped lumps of sugar into it, and watched the process of melting? If you did, and were of an observant turn of mind, what you noticed will stand you in good stead when trying to reason on some other matters. The tumbler-full of water can melt, i. e., absorb only a certain quantity of sugar; beyond that point no melting or absorbtion takes place and the sugar drops to the bottom as a sediment. So with educational agitation. A certain quantity of matter can be absorbed, more can not. The quantity of educational and other valuable matter contained in THE PEOPLE is about as much as can well be absorbed by the conscientious readers. The thing to do was, therefore, not to pile on them still more, but to increase their number. The lowering of the price has done that. THE PEOPLE is now forging its way towards the 10,000 mark of regular readers, while it had only a little over 6,000 "in good standing" before. Moreover, it seems to have escaped you that, with the change of type on the third and fourth pages and the dropping of strictly local matter on the fourth page, THE PEOPLE now contains fully four more columns than it did before the reduction in price.

W. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—Cantor has not yet answered THE PEOPLE'S question whether he repudiates Gov. Flower's sending the militia to Buffalo during the switchmen's strike, or no. Neither will he. He is a lap-dog of Flower's and the gold capitalists. He needs their support this election, and he is not going to fight with them, especially not as this year he has again got the "endorsement" of all the labor fakirs as a "friend of labor," and feels confident the workingmen can be fooled again.

H. S. A., LINCOLN, NEB.—The passages in the "Library Digest" from Ed. Bernstein's article are correct. When, however, the "Digest" gives them as coming from one who has great influence with the party in Germany, it is in error. Bernstein's views have been thoroughly repudiated by the German movement, as shown by its conduct: they are explainable only on the theory that, lacking solid scientific basis, he lost his bearings when he landed in the atmosphere of English speaking politics, where, differently from on the continent, everything contributes to confuse and blur the lines of the revolutionary movement, and only well-ballasted foreigners can escape capsizing.

S. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—There are 65 Socialist Deputies in the French Chamber.

T. C. B., BOSTON, MASS.—Not a single paper dared notice our Cooper Union ratification meeting. The article will be returned: can't afford space for such matter within the time limit.

E. O. C., WICHITA, KANS.—Under the capitalist social system, of individual production, money is a merchandise, must have intrinsic value, and can't be done without. Not until production is carried on collectively does money cease to be a necessary commodity. Vouchers for labor performed is Socialist money; that can't come into force before the establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Republic. To want that sort of money now, or first of all, is to want the roof of a house before the foundation is built. The notion can arise only in the mind of one who knows nothing of physical and social architecture.

R. H. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Apply to Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y.

E. S., MT. KISCO, N. Y.—A foreigner can not get citizen papers unless he has resided five consecutive years in the country.

J. C. W., PLEASANT VALLEY, CAL.—If you get THE PEOPLE from June, 1897, forward you will find numerous articles on the reason why "colonies" and the like are not Socialism and are bound to fail. The subject is too broad to take up here. Suffice it to say, though, that "colonies" are a denial of Socialism, because colonies cannot carry on integral co-operation, the co-operation needed to-day where the miner, the farmer, the weaver, the railroader, etc., etc., ALL co-operate, and are necessary co-operators in the production of social wealth.

J. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—These University Association Concerns are Associations for the Promotion of Inflated Flapdoodlism.

E. M. W., POLK, PA., & H. B. A., LONDON, ONT.—Your questions on Marx will have to lie over a while; there is too much other work crowding into this office just now.

W. R. J., WORTLEY, R. I.—There is none other. Comrade Sanial's Manual is now going through the press; it will be 50 cents; is worth $100 and more for the information it gives.

BOSTON, MASS.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following places:

Geo. G. Leavitt, 183 Harrison avenue.
John Braithwaite, 36 West Canton street.
Cohens, 965 Washington street.

NEW JERSEY.

(Continued from page 1.)

such virtual repeals of their own acts, by never proceeding against the offending Courts with articles of impeachment, and thus hurling from office and into disgrace these perjured wearers of the ermine.

This is the way the country has "blossomed"; and this is the pith of the utterances of the New Jersey Republican convention at which Voorhees was nominated for Governor.

Next came the Democratic party. Although most of its delegates could not even defray their railroad expenses to conventions, let alone their rum bills on such occasions, without being taken in charge by some upper capitalists, its active rank and file is made up of the middle class. This composition explains the posture of the Democracy of the land: it stands with its face looking back. The key-note of Republicanism, struck by Attorney-General Griggs, caused the New Jersey Democratic wing of capitalism to emphasize its "looking back" attitude. Griggs had, true to the giddiness that has seized upon the upper capitalist class of the land, totally ignored the working class; the Democracy took note of the working class; it threw out sops to the toilers; it declared in "favor of laws that would protect the wage earners"; and seeing that, as a middle class party of labor-fleecers, it is and must be hopelessly rent within itself, the scenes that took place at the convention between the class-conscious middle class labor-fleecers (who need a 16 to 1 money standard), and the class-unconscious middle class labor-fleecers, who were in the tow of the Democratic upper capitalists (who need a gold standard of money), gave the Democratic convention the appearance of a bear garden.

The answer of the Democratic wing of the capitalist class to its Republican wing means nothing but reaction: an attempt to pull the nation back from the path of progress that makes for Socialism, by restoring the days of the small producer, and an attempt to wheedle the workingmen into its camp to perform by means of their ballot the reactionary work of the middle class. As the standard bearer of this looking backward, back number policy, the Democratic party of New Jersey chose one Crane.

Up and against both these parties stands the Socialist Labor party, with its gubernatorial standard bearer—Matthew Maguire.

To the Republican clans of Vorhees the S. L. P. declares that the "nation" consists of that class that keeps the nation alive—in food, clothing, housing, etc., and not of that class, represented by Griggs and Voorhees, that is wholly superfluous and does no work other than sponge upon the working class; that, not unless this class blossoms, does the nation blossom; and that this class, now awakening to a sense of its duty and its rights, refuses any longer to serve as cattle for the Republican upper capitalist class to ride and fleece; that it denies the "naturalness" of the economic laws that keep it in servitude; and that it proposes to overthrow the social system that makes such laws and conditions "natural," and to establish a social system under which the idle, parasitic class, that the Griggses speak for and the Vorheeses are the political standard bearers of, will be wholly UNnatural—so UNnatural that they can not exist.

To the Democratic clans of Crane the S. L. P. declares that the class-conscious working class of America, that is flocking to its standard, decline any longer to serve as food for cannon on election day; that they recognize their class mission and that that class mission pushes in a direction that is exactly the opposite of that in which the Mule Democracy heads. That the interests of the working class demand concentration of the means of production in the hands of the workers, and that the day of the small producers is as hopelessly gone as the day of the old-time stage coach and hand press. And that, moving on these things, they propose a social system, which, availing itself of all the progress that the Democracy rejects or affects to reject, shall strip that progress from its present baneful incubus—PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY THE ROBBER CLASS.

To both set of politicians the S. L. P. cries out: "Get from under, or you will be crushed!"

DECLARATION.

(Continued from page 3.)

continues the work and the tradition of all former Russian revolutionary movements. Putting in the first rank the question immediately to be resolved—the conquest of political freedom—the Social-Democracy goes directly to the end which the glorious fighters of the ancient Narodnoja Volja (the Will of the People) proposed to themselves. But the ways and means that the Social-Democracy recognizes, and that are imposed upon it by the fact that it understands itself to be and to remain a class movement of the organized working masses, are quite other. It is firmly convinced that the emancipation of the workers can only be the work of the workers themselves, and its acts will always be in unity with that fundamental principle of the International Social-Democracy."

Long live the Russian and the International Social-Democracy.

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The secretary was instructed to call upon a few branches, whose delegates did not attend regularly, to send others who will attend. Resolutions censuring the State Committee of New Jersey for not having supplied pamphlets was ordered to be sent to State Committee. Resolutions demanding of the National Executive Committee that it call upon the Sections, of which it desires to have speakers, for official recommendation from such Section; ordered sent to N. E. C. The meetings of the County Committee will be held, during the campaign, on every first and second Sunday in the month. Union Hill Librarian thanked the County Committee and its Secretary for their kindness in sending THE PEOPLE and "New Charter" to the library. Campaign Committee was ordered to call two mass meetings for Matthew Maguire to address.

The Socialist Almanac and Treasury of Facts

will be out about one week from date. Two hundred and thirty-two pages of historical and statistical matter that no socialist can afford to be without. Sections and comrades should push the book all they can. Retail price 50c; discount to dealers.

Address: THE NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, N. Y.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Daily PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$2,252.38
Branch 2, Ward 3, West Hoboken, N. J.	2.00
M. L. Morris, Chicago, Ill.	.10
Total	$2,254.48

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$622.33
C. E. Thompson, N. Y. City	1.00
Section Omaha, Neb., per B. F. Keinard	2.50
Section Moline, Ill., per B. F. Keinard	2.50
E. Sadilek, Mount Lebanon, N. Y.	.32
M. Dohnert, Sacramento, Cal.	.50
Total	$629.35

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

National Executive Committee.

Session of Oct. 4, with A. S. Brown in the chair. Absent: Sauter and Kinneally, the former excused. In the minutes of the meeting last published it is stated that it be recommended to the editor to publish a complete account of the Seidenberg strike. Instead of "recommended" it should read "instructed."

The financial report for week ending Oct. 1 showed receipts, $39.02; expenditures, $27.90.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Board of Appeals in regard to the mode of procedure and recommend that in case of appeals statements of both sides of the case be called for before decision is rendered.

Section Louisville reported the election of the Kentucky State Committee and Sections in that State will hereafter buy their due stamps from the State Committee, the secretary of which is: Chris. Landolt, 613 East Walnut street, Louisville, Ky.

A communication received from the organizer of Section Buffalo stated that the warning issued against five Polish members, suspended by the Section, was not authorized by the Section. Resolved that no warnings be hereafter published, except upon official action of a Section.

A charter was granted to Section Burlington, Iowa. Section Camden, N. J., requested a copy of the new charter; granted.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

Connecticut.

A Warning to Voters of Conecticut!

All those qualified to vote this coming election, Nov. 8, will please take note of the following:

From now until Thursday, Oct. 20, at 5 p. m., and no later, applications as voter are received by the respective town or ward registrars.

To become a voter in the State of Connecticut, one must be able to read English; be or become naturalized on or before Nov. 8; be or become 21 years of age on or before Nov. 8. Be a resident of the State for one continuous year and likewise of the town for 6 months.

Massachusetts.

WORCESTER.—The Massachusetts State Central Committee voted to purchase not over 3,000 copies of THE PEOPLE each week until the end of the campaign, and distribute them among the Sections of the State.

Comrade Hickey will work in the State about three weeks; dates will be arranged in a few days.

The State Committee have a list of 15 speakers ready to do work for the party as fast as the party calls.

S. C. C. meets every Sunday night.

Send nomination paper on or before Oct. 10 to David Goldstein, 10 Dalmatia street, Roxbury, Mass., all sworn to before a Justice of the Peace and certified to by the Board of Registrar of Voters.

L. D. USHER, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE.—The Somerville Section nominated as candidates for the Legislature, Augustus F. Pecheur and Squire E. Putney in the Third Middlesex Representative District.

Though a strong Republican District, yet because of so many rival Republican candidates (no less than 12 last year) the Democrats are hustling for victory; and the Socialists propose to do a little of the hustling.

Missouri.

State Ticket:

For Superintendent of Public Schools—Sal Kaucher, of St. Louis.

For Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner—S. S. Andrews, of Bevier.

For Judge of Supreme Court (long term)—Christian H. Custenborder, of Kansas City.

For Judge of Supreme Court (short term)—Cornelius Cunningham, of Kansas City.

For Member of Congress, 5th District—William H. Stripe.

10th District—J. J. Ernest.

11th District—Peter Schwiete.

12th District—Lewis C. Fry.

For State Senator, 34th District—Albert Koch.

For State Representative, St. Louis, 1st District—Jocab Dorner and Jacob Gabelman.

2nd District—J. F. Kaucher, Frank Bomlitz and Henry Struckhoff.

3rd District—Wm. Bilsbarrow and Jacob Cohn.

4th District—Jacob P. Simons, Joseph Schneider.

5th District—Edward Brendel, Henry J. Poelling and Henry Knoble.

Kansas City: 2nd District—Chas. Danneker.

3d District—John Noonan.

5th District—M. Gadwood.

Nebraska.

LINCOLN.—At a convention of the S. L. P. of Nebraska, held in Omaha, Sunday, Sept. 18, the following State ticket was nominated:

For Governor—H. S. Hey, of Lincoln.

For Lieutenant-Governor—J. J. Kerrigan, of Omaha.

For Auditor of Public Accounts—H. B. Conway, of South Omaha.

For Secretary of State—Theo. Berwine, of Omaha.

For Treasurer—Fred. Kissel, of Omaha.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Henry Ittig, of Lincoln.

For Commissioner of Public Land and Buildings—S. J. Herman, of Lincoln.

For Attorney-General—Chas. E. Baker, of Omaha.

Fred. Herman was nominated for Congress in this District; and Comrade A. V. Herman and J. Martensen were nominated for the State Senate.

New York.

REPORT OF HANFORD'S TOUR.—Schenectady, open air, from band stand in center of Crescent Park; attention of audience as close as though they had been in a hall; over 500 present. Biggest and best meeting ever held in Schenectady. Seymour acted as chairman.

Amsterdam, open air, 600 present; very attentive audience. Biggest meeting ever held there. Comrades had worked hard to advertise it.

Fonda, open air, 250 present; interested and closely attentive audience. First Socialist meeting ever held there. It was arranged chiefly by Roman Schwemmer and Hoekle, of Gloversville. Population of Funda only 1,200, and Foltonville, a mile distant, about the same in size. So, size of place considered, meeting was a large one. No large factories in either place, but a few small ones.

Johnstown, open air, 600 present. Very attentive. Biggest Socialist meeting ever held in Johnstown.

Gloversville, on Friday, Sept. 30, open air meeting in Bleecker Square; a crowd of over 1,000. Perfect weather.

Utica, Saturday night, Oct. 1, open air meeting in Franklin Square. From 800 to 1,000 present. Very noisy place, but crowd as attentive as possible under the circumstances.

Utica, Sunday night, Oct. 2, meeting in Saengerbund Hall, Varick street, 150 present. Not room in hall for more than 250.

Oct. 3, open air meeting at corner of Hicks and Green streets, 14th Ward, where Comrade Liebig is running for Alderman with hopes of success. Last year he received 133 votes; Republican received 220 votes, Democrat 120 votes. The party vote in the ward was 65.

BUFFALO CONCERT HALL SECURED FOR HANFORD.—The committee of the Section Buffalo succeeded in securing the Concert Hall, Music Hall Building, for Comrade B. Hanford, our candidate for Governor, to speak in. He will speak there Thursday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m. Doors open at 7 p. m. It is for the first time in the history of the Buffalo movement that an official representative of our party gets an opportunity to teach Socialism in the Music Hall Building. A call is therefore issued to every member or friend of the party to exert himself to the utmost to induce as many of his acquaintances as possible to attend the meeting. The attention of the entire public will be drawn to the party by this meeting, its strength will be measured by the success of this meeting. Every comrade should set himself the task to have the Concert Hall filled and should not spare effort to accomplish this end. Free invitation cards are in readiness in Labor Lyceum, 676 Genesee street. Every comrade should supply himself with a number of these cards and circulate them everywhere.

The other meeting, or rather the first one of the two, will be held in Miller's Harmonie Hall, 264 Genesee street, near Michigan, Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m.

Admission to both meetings is free.

The next discussion meeting of the American Branch S. L. P. will be held in Labor Lyceum, 676 Genesee street, Sunday, Oct. 9, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Is the abolition of female labor possible and desirable?"

Business or Visiting Cards in Book form, 150 Cards with handsomely engraved Aluminium Case, 50c. by Mail. 360
J. Friedman, 95 Ten Eyck Str., Brooklyn.

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SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
—OF THE—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment ofchildren of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities(county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND, BRANCH 17, EAST NEW YORK.

The quarterly general meeting will be held in the regular meeting rooms on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m. Important order of business. 25 cents fine for non-appearance.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

P. S.—The quarterly meeting of the Children Death Benedt Fund takes place next Sunday, at 10:30 a. m., at Wohlrab's.

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Trades and Societies Calendar.

Insertions of advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meeting.

General Office, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance: 23 Duane St., Room 96, New York City. Gen. Secretary: WILLIAM L. BROWER. Fin. Secr'y-Treasurer: PATRICK MURPHY. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursday Evening at 8 P. M. 359

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians' Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 99

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 99

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 86th street, every Saturday at 7.30 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Vathauer's Hall, 1393 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. 273 Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 388 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m. at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1751 Spring street. 364

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1099, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 11 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Krigas, Business agent. 361

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second and last Friday in the month at 8½ o'clock at 231-233 E. 33d Street. 339

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 8 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 96 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 188—190 3. Ave., New York City. Subscriptions orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 24th & 25th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 129th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Progressive Clothing Cutters & Trimmers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M. 366

The Socialist Educational Society of Yorkville meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th St. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 361

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WORKMEN'S
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The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 40 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $5.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:

Reinhard Lachner, 13 Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—8 o'clock P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8—12 A. M. and 1—5.30 P. M. 343

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For addresses of the Branch-bookkeepers, see "Vorwärts."

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